IDS REFERENCES



FOR

(11)Publication number:

2002-325050

(43) Date of publication of application: 08.11.2002

(51)Int.Cl.

H04B 1/44

(21)Application number: 2002-067448

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(22)Date of filing:

26.06.1998

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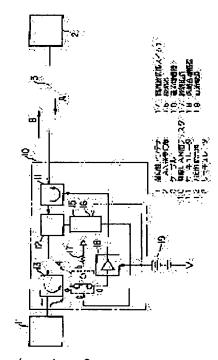
(54) BOOSTER FOR RADIO LAN

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To minimize shortening of distance due to cable loss at the time of long distance transmission by improving deterioration of noise figure at the time of receiving operation.

SOLUTION: Output signal from an LAN transmitter/receiver 2 is carried on a cable 3 to a booster 19 for radio LAN and delivered through a circulator 11, a directional coupler 12 and a circulator 13 to a directional antenna 1. The transmitted signal is detected by a detector 15, amplified by a DC amplifier 16 and inputted to the control terminal (c) of a high frequency switch 14 where the output terminal (b) side is selected and the receiving route is disconnected. When the LAN transmitter/receiver 2 is in receiving mode, the detector 15 does not deliver an output signal and the control terminal (c) of the high frequency switch 14 has an 'L' level. Consequently, the output terminal (a) side of the high frequency switch 14 is selected and a

receiving signal is amplified by a low noise amplifier 18



and then delivered from a circulator 11 to the LAN transmitter/receiver 2.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection

Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the booster for wireless LAN connected through a cable between the LAN transmitter—receivers and antennas which perform a half—duplex, while arranging the high—frequency amplifier to a receiving path side It has a signal detection means to detect the existence of the sending signal transmitted through a transmitting path from the above—mentioned LAN transmitter—receiver. When the above—mentioned signal detection means detects a sending signal, separate the above—mentioned receiving path from an antenna, and the above—mentioned sending signal is outputted to an antenna. It is the booster for wireless LAN characterized by constituting so that the above—mentioned receiving path may be connected to an antenna and an antenna input signal may be amplified, when a sending signal is not detected.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the booster for wireless LAN for long-distance transmission.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The wireless LAN system for long-distance transmission in the former is constituted as shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. In <u>drawing 4</u>, 1 is a directional antenna, 2 is a LAN transmitter-receiver, and a cable 3 connects between the above-mentioned directional antenna 1 and the LAN transmitter-receiver 2.

[0003] In the above-mentioned configuration, the signal received with the directional antenna 1 is sent to the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 through a cable 3, as an arrow head B shows. Moreover, the sending signal outputted from the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 is sent to a directional antenna 1 through a cable 3, as an arrow head A shows, and it is emitted to space from this directional antenna 1.

[0004] In this case, if a cable 3 becomes long, since transmission loss will become large, the output-signal level of the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 has been set up so that it may go up by the former and predetermined level may be obtained at the electric supply edge of a directional antenna 1 about a signal (sending signal).

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, by the former, although the output-signal level of the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 was raised and loss of a cable 3 is amended about the uphill signal so that level predetermined at the electric supply edge of a directional antenna 1 may be obtained, it gets down and loss amendment is omitted especially about the signal.

[0006] In this case, it is the noise figure of L0 and the LAN transmitter-receiver [as opposed to / get down and / a signal] 2 about loss of a cable 3 F0 If it carries out, the noise figure F which looked at the LAN transmitter-receiver 2-way from the directional antenna 1 will deteriorate in F=F0 / L0. As mentioned above, in the conventional wireless LAN, although cable loss could be amended about the sending signal, there is no amendment means about an input signal, and there was a problem that a noise figure deteriorated in response to the effect of cable loss. Degradation of the above-mentioned noise figure will contract the distance which can be transmitted, and when transmitting over long distances, it poses a problem.

[0007] It was made in order that this invention might solve the above-mentioned technical problem, and the cable loss at the time of reception actuation can be amended, and it aims at offering the booster for wireless LAN which makes long-distance transmission possible. [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the booster for wireless LAN connected through a cable between the LAN transmitter-receivers and antennas which perform a half-duplex, while this invention arranges the high-frequency amplifier to a receiving path side It has a signal detection means to detect the existence of the sending signal transmitted through a transmitting path from the above-mentioned LAN transmitter-receiver. When the above-mentioned receiving path is separated from an antenna, the above-mentioned sending signal is outputted to an antenna, when the above-mentioned signal detection means detects a sending signal, and a sending signal is not detected, it is characterized by constituting so that the above-mentioned receiving path may be connected to an antenna and an antenna input signal may be amplified.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, 1 operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0010] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the block diagram of the booster for wireless LAN concerning 1 operation gestalt of this invention. The booster 10 for wireless LAN is inserted in the cable 3 which connects the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 with the antenna 1 which has directivity as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. In this case, the booster 10 for wireless LAN is formed in the feeding point side of a directional antenna 1.

[0011] The unilateralization component 11, for example, a circulator, a directional coupler 12, and a circulator 13 are formed in the above-mentioned booster 10 for wireless LAN at a serial. An input/output terminal a is connected to a cable 3, and, as for the above-mentioned circulator 11, an input/output terminal b is connected to the input/output terminal a of a circulator 13 through a directional coupler 12. An input/output terminal b is connected at the feeding point of a directional antenna 1, and, as for this circulator 13, an input/output terminal c is connected to the input terminal o of the high frequency change-over switch 14.

[0012] Moreover, a wave detector 15 is connected to the joint terminal of the above-mentioned directional coupler 12, the detection output is amplified by DC amplifier 16, and it is inputted into the control terminal c of the above-mentioned high frequency change-over switch 14.

[0013] The above-mentioned high frequency change-over switch 14 switches and outputs the signal inputted into the input terminal o from a circulator 13 to output terminals a and b according to the control signal to which it is given by the control terminal c. That is, the high frequency change-over switch 14 outputs an input signal to an output terminal a side, when a control signal is "L" level, and when a control signal is "H" level, it outputs an input signal to an output terminal b. This output terminal b is grounded through a terminator 17. Moreover, the signal taken out from an output terminal a is amplified with the high-frequency amplifier (LNA) 18, for example, a low noise amplifier, and is inputted into the input/output terminal c of a circulator 11. Operating power (3V and about 15mA) is supplied to above-mentioned DC amplifier

16 and a low noise amplifier 18 from DC power supply 19.

[0014] Above-mentioned DC power supply 19 have the composition of rectifying a commercial alternating current power source in a rectifier circuit 21, and obtaining DC power supply as generally shown in <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0015] Moreover, it is good also as a configuration which, in addition to this, uses together a dc-battery 22 and a solar battery 23 as above-mentioned DC power supply 19 as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. In this case, the output of a solar battery 23 is supplied to the dc-battery 22 through the diode 24 for back flow inhibition. That is, when sufficient power is obtained from a solar battery 23, a dc-battery 22 is charged by the output power of a solar battery 23, and the life property of a dc-battery 22 is made good.

[0016] Next, actuation of the above-mentioned operation gestalt is explained. If a sending signal is outputted from the LAN transmitter-receiver 2, this signal will be inputted into the circulator 11 of the booster 10 for wireless LAN through a cable 3, as an arrow head A shows. The signal inputted into this circulator 11 is sent to a directional antenna 1 through a directional coupler 12 and a circulator 13, and is transmitted to the exterior from this directional antenna 1.

[0017] Moreover, the signal outputted from the above-mentioned circulator 11 is inputted into the wave detector 15 combined with the directional coupler 12, the detection output is amplified with DC amplifier 16, and the signal of "H" level is inputted into the control terminal c of the high frequency change-over switch 14. Consequently, the input terminal o of the high frequency change-over switch 14 is switched to an output terminal b side, and the input/output terminal c of a circulator 13 is grounded through a terminator 17.

[0018] While absorbing the reflective power at the time of the antenna mismatching in the feeding point of a directional antenna 1 by grounding the input/output terminal c of the above-mentioned circulator 13 by the terminator 17, it has the operation which carries out termination consumption of the back-bonding signal between terminals of circulator 13 the very thing at the time of transmission. Moreover, it prevents that the back-bonding signal between terminals in a circulator 13 is impressed to a low noise amplifier 18 by separating between a circulator 13 and low noise amplifiers 18 with the high frequency change-over switch 14.

[0019] When the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 outputs a signal as mentioned above, the transmitting path of the one direction from the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 to a directional antenna 1 is formed. Therefore, in this transmitting mode, the output level of the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 is set up so that the signal level in the feeding point of a directional antenna 1 may turn into predetermined level, namely, so that loss of loss of a cable 3 and the circulator 11 of the booster 10 for wireless LAN, a directional coupler 12, and a circulator 13 may be compensated.

[0020] Moreover, since a sending signal is not outputted from the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 when the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 becomes the receive mode, there is no output signal of the wave detector 15 connected to the transmitting path, and the signal of "L" level is inputted into the control terminal c of the high frequency change-over switch 14 from DC amplifier 16. For this reason, the input terminal o of the high frequency change-over switch 14 is switched to an output terminal a side, and the signal received with the directional antenna 1 is inputted into a low noise amplifier 18 through a circulator 13 and the high frequency change-over switch 14. And the signal amplified with this low noise amplifier 18 is outputted to a cable 3 from a circulator 11, and as an arrow head B shows, it is sent to the LAN transmitter-receiver 2. [0021] When the LAN transmitter-receiver 2 becomes the receive mode as mentioned above, a low noise amplifier 18 is inserted between a directional antenna 1 and the LAN transmitter-receiver 2, the input signal of a directional antenna 1 is amplified with a low noise amplifier 18, and a lost part by the cable 3 is compensated.

[0022] By operating a low noise amplifier 18 at the time of the reception under half-duplex, as described above, it is the cable loss L0. Effect can be mitigated and degradation of a noise figure can be suppressed. It is loss of a circulator 13 and the high frequency change-over switch 14 L1 It carries out and is Fa about the noise figure of a low noise amplifier 18. It is Ga about gain. If it carries out, it is the comprehensive noise figure FLNA from the antenna feeding point at this time. FLNA =(Fa / L1) + ((F0-1) / (L1, L0, and Ga))

It comes out.

[0026]

[0023] F=F0 at the time of connecting only by the cable 3 in the former here / L0 Comprehensive noise figure FLNA at the time of connecting through a low noise amplifier 18 like this invention It compares.

[0024] First, L1 It is loss of a circulator 13 and the high frequency change-over switch 14, and is [about 1dB (**0.79) and] the cable loss L0. It may be 10dB (0.1) by about 10m.

[0025] Here, if the noise figure of a low noise amplifier 18 is set as 20dB (about 100 times), it is a noise figure F. F=10xF0 FLNA =1.26xF0+ $\{(F0-1)/(0.079x100)\}$

 $= 1.26 \times F0 + \{(F0-1) / (7.9)\}$

 $=\{1.26+(1/7.9)\}$ FO -(1/7.9)

**1.26F0 It becomes. Therefore, by inserting a low noise amplifier 18 at the time of reception actuation, and amplifying a signal at it, degradation of the noise figure in input conversion can be improved, and distance compaction by the cable loss at the time of long-distance transmission can be made into min.

[Effect of the Invention] In the wireless LAN which connected the LAN transmitter—receiver and the antenna with the cable according to this invention as a full account was given above While a unilateralization component constitutes a transmitting path and a receiving path, the high—frequency amplifier is arranged for this receiving path. By detecting the existence of the sending signal by the above—mentioned LAN transmitter—receiver, since an antenna input signal is amplified with the high—frequency amplifier at the time of the receive mode of a change and the above—mentioned LAN transmitter—receiver and was inputted into the LAN transmitter—receiver at it, a transmitting path and a receiving path Degradation of the noise figure at the time of reception actuation can be improved, and distance compaction by the cable loss at the time of long—distance transmission can be made into min.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing showing the configuration of the booster for wireless LAN concerning 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the example of a configuration of the DC power supply in this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing other examples of a configuration of the DC power supply in this operation gestalt.

Drawing 4] Drawing showing the outline configuration of the conventional wireless LAN.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Directional Antenna
- 2 LAN Transmitter-receiver
- 3 Cable

- 10 Booster for Wireless LAN
- 11 Circulator
- 12 Directional Coupler
- 13 Circulator
- 14 High Frequency Change-over Switch
- 15 Wave Detector
- 16 DC Amplifier
- 17 Terminator
- 18 Low Noise Amplifier
- 19 DC Power Supply
- 21 Rectifier Circuit
- 22 Dc-battery
- 23 Solar Battery

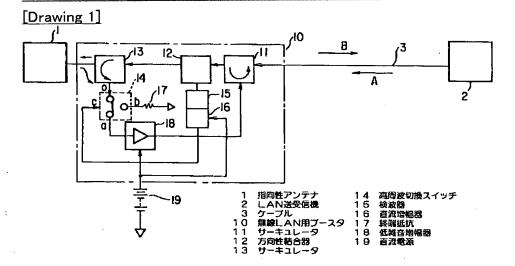
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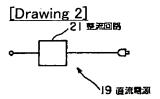
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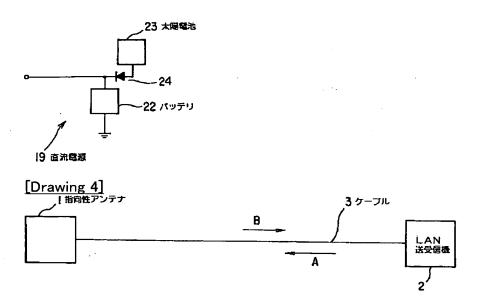
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DRAWINGS





[Drawing 3]



[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2002-325050 (P2002-325050A)

(43)公開日 平成14年11月8日(2002.11.8)

(51) Int.Cl.7

識別記号

FΙ

テーマコード(参考)

H04B 1/44

H 0 4 B 1/44

5K011

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 OL (全 4 頁)

(21)出願番号

特願2002-67448(P2002-67448)

(62)分割の表示

特願平10-180362の分割

(22)出願日

平成10年6月26日(1998.6.26)

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Fターム(参考) 5K011 BA01 DA12 DA23 DA24 GA04

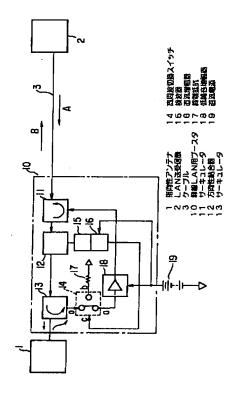
KA13 LA06

(54)【発明の名称】 無線LAN用プースタ

(57) 【要約】

【課題】受信動作時における雑音指数の劣化を改善し、 長距離伝送時のケーブル損失による距離短縮を最小にす る。

【解決手段】LAN送受信機2の出力信号は、ケーブル3を介して無線LAN用ブースタ10のサーキュレータ11、方向性結合器12、サーキュレータ13を介して指向性アンテナ1へ送られる。また、上記送信信号は、検波器15で検波された後、直流増幅器16で増幅されて高周波切換スイッチ14の制御端子cに入力され、高周波切換スイッチ14の制力端子b側が選択されて受信経路が切離される。また、LAN送受信機2が受信モードの場合、検波器15の出力信号がなく、高周波切換スイッチ14の制御端子cが"L"レベルとなる。このため高周波切換スイッチ14は、出力端子a側が選択され、受信信号が低雑音増幅器18で増幅された後、サーキュレータ11よりLAN送受信機2へ送られる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 半二重通信を行なうLAN送受信機とアンテナとの間にケーブルを介して接続される無線LAN用ブースタにおいて、

受信経路側に高周波増幅器を配置すると共に、上記LAN送受信機より送信経路を介して送信される送信信号の有無を検出する信号検出手段を備え、上記信号検出手段により送信信号を検出した場合は上記受信経路をアンテナから切離して上記送信信号をアンテナに出力し、送信信号が検出されない場合は上記受信経路をアンテナに接続してアンテナ受信信号を増幅するように構成したことを特徴とする無線LAN用ブースタ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、長距離伝送用の無線LAN用ブースタに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来における長距離伝送用の無線LANシステムは、図4に示すように構成されている。図4において、1は例えば指向性アンテナ、2はLAN送受信機で、上記指向性アンテナ1とLAN送受信機2との間は、ケーブル3により接続される。

【0003】上記の構成において、指向性アンテナ1で受信された信号は、矢印Bで示すようにケーブル3を介してLAN送受信機2へ送られる。また、LAN送受信機2から出力される送信信号は、矢印Aで示すようにケーブル3を介して指向性アンテナ1へ送られ、この指向性アンテナ1より空間へ放射される。

【0004】この場合、ケーブル3が長くなると、伝送 損失が大きくなるので、従来では上り信号(送信信号) については、指向性アンテナ1の給電端で所定のレベル が得られるようにLAN送受信機2の出力信号レベルを 設定している。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のように従来では、上り信号については、指向性アンテナ1の給電端で所定のレベルが得られるようにLAN送受信機2の出力信号レベルを上げてケーブル3の損失を補正しているが、下り信号については特に損失補正は行なっていない。

【0006】この場合、ケーブル3の損失をL0、下り信号に対するLAN送受信機2の雑音指数をF0とすると、指向性アンテナ1からLAN送受信機2方向を見た雑音指数Fは、

$F = F_0 / L_0$

に劣化する。上記のように従来の無線LANでは、送信信号についてはケーブル損失を補正できるが、受信信号については補正手段がなく、ケーブル損失の影響を受けて雑音指数が劣化するという問題があった。上記雑音指数の劣化は、伝送可能距離を縮めることになり、長距離

伝送を行なう場合に問題となる。

【0007】本発明は上記の課題を解決するためになされたもので、受信動作時におけるケーブル損失を補正でき、長距離伝送を可能とする無線LAN用ブースタを提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、半二重通信を行なうLAN送受信機とアンテナとの間にケーブルを介して接続される無線LAN用ブースタにおいて、受信経路側に高周波増幅器を配置すると共に、上記LAN送受信機より送信経路を介して送信される送信信号の有無を検出する信号検出手段を備え、上記信号検出手段により送信信号を検出した場合は上記受信経路をアンテナから切離して上記送信信号をアンテナに出力し、送信信号が検出されない場合は上記受信経路をアンテナに接続してアンテナ受信信号を増幅するように構成したことを特徴とする。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の一 実施形態を説明する。

【0010】図1は、本発明の一実施形態に係る無線LAN用ブースタの構成図である。図1に示すように例えば指向性を持つアンテナ1とLAN送受信機2を接続するケーブル3に無線LAN用ブースタ10が挿入される。この場合、無線LAN用ブースタ10は、指向性アンテナ1の給電点側に設けられる。

【0011】上記無線LAN用ブースタ10には、一方向化素子、例えばサーキュレータ11、方向性結合器12、サーキュレータ13が直列に設けられる。上記サーキュレータ11は、入出力端子aがケーブル3に接続され、入出力端子bが方向性結合器12を介してサーキュレータ13の入出力端子aに接続される。このサーキュレータ13は、入出力端子bが指向性アンテナ1の給電点に接続され、入出力端子cが高周波切換スイッチ14の入力端子oに接続される。

【0012】また、上記方向性結合器12の結合端子には、検波器15が接続され、その検波出力が直流増幅器16により増幅されて上記高周波切換スイッチ14の制御端子cに入力される。

【0013】上記高周波切換スイッチ14は、サーキュレータ13から入力端子oに入力された信号を制御端子cに与えられる制御信号に応じて出力端子aとbに切換えて出力する。すなわち、高周波切換スイッチ14は、制御信号が"L"レベルのときは入力信号を出力端子a側に出力し、制御信号が"H"レベルのときは入力信号を出力端子bに出力する。この出力端子bは、終端抵抗17を介して接地される。また、出力端子aから取り出される信号は、高周波増幅器、例えば低雑音増幅器(LNA)18で増幅されてサーキュレータ11の入出力端子cに入力される。上記直流増幅器16及び低雑音増幅

器18には、直流電源19より例えば3V、15mA程度の動作電力が供給される。

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【0014】上記直流電源19は、一般的には図2に示すように商用交流電源を整流回路21で整流して直流電源を得る構成となっている。

【0015】また、上記直流電源19としては、その他、例えば図3に示すようにバッテリ22と太陽電池23を併用する構成としても良い。この場合、太陽電池23の出力を逆流阻止用のダイオード24を介してバッテリ22に供給している。すなわち、太陽電池23から充分な電力が得られる場合に、太陽電池23の出力電力によりバッテリ22を充電し、バッテリ22の寿命特性を良好なものにしている。

【0016】次に上記実施形態の動作を説明する。LAN送受信機2から送信信号が出力されると、この信号は矢印Aで示すようにケーブル3を介して無線LAN用ブースタ10のサーキュレータ11に入力される。このサーキュレータ11に入力された信号は、方向性結合器12及びサーキュレータ13を介して指向性アンテナ1へ送られ、この指向性アンテナ1から外部へ送信される。

【0017】また、上記サーキュレータ11から出力される信号は、方向性結合器12に結合している検波器15に入力され、その検波出力が直流増幅器16で増幅されて"H"レベルの信号が高周波切換スイッチ14の制御端子cに入力される。この結果、高周波切換スイッチ14の入力端子oが出力端子b側に切換えられ、サーキュレータ13の入出力端子cが終端抵抗17を介して接地される。

【0018】上記サーキュレータ13の入出力端子cを終端抵抗17にて接地することにより、指向性アンテナ1の給電点におけるアンテナ不整合時の反射電力を吸収すると共に、送信時のサーキュレータ13自体の端子間逆結合信号を終端消費する作用を有する。また、サーキュレータ13と低雑音増幅器18との間を高周波切換スイッチ14により切り離すことにより、サーキュレータ13における端子間逆結合信号が低雑音増幅器18に印加されるのを阻止する。

【0019】上記のようにしてLAN送受信機2が信号を出力した場合には、LAN送受信機2から指向性アンテナ1への一方向の送信経路が形成される。従って、この送信モードにおいて、指向性アンテナ1の給電点における信号レベルが所定のレベルとなるように、すなわ *

*ち、ケーブル3の損失及び無線LAN用ブースタ10の サーキュレータ11、方向性結合器12、サーキュレー タ13の損失を補償するようにLAN送受信機2の出力 レベルを設定する。

【0020】また、LAN送受信機2が受信モードとなった場合には、LAN送受信機2から送信信号が出力されないので、送信経路に接続されている検波器15の出力信号がなく、直流増幅器16から"L"レベルの信号が高周波切換スイッチ14の制御端子cに入力される。このため高周波切換スイッチ14の入力端子oは、出力端子a側に切換えられ、指向性アンテナ1により受信された信号がサーキュレータ13、高周波切換スイッチ14を介して低雑音増幅器18に入力される。そして、この低雑音増幅器18で増幅された信号がサーキュレータ11からケーブル3へ出力され、矢印Bで示すようにLAN送受信機2へ送られる。

【0021】上記のようにLAN送受信機2が受信モードとなったときには、指向性アンテナ1とLAN送受信機2との間に低雑音増幅器18が挿入され、指向性アンテナ1の受信信号が低雑音増幅器18で増幅されてケーブル3による損失分が補償される。

【0022】上記したように半二重通信中の受信時に低雑音増幅器18を動作させることにより、ケーブル損失 L_0 の影響を軽減し、雑音指数の劣化を抑えることができる。サーキュレータ13と高周波切換スイッチ14の損失を L_1 とし、低雑音増幅器18の雑音指数を F_a 利得を G_a とすると、このときのアンテナ給電点からの総合雑音指数 F_{LNA} は、

 $FLNA = (Fa / L_1) + { (F0 - 1) / (L_1 \cdot L_0 \cdot G_a) }$ $Column{column}{c}$

【0023】ここで、従来におけるケーブル3のみで接続した場合のF=F0 /L0 と、本発明のように低雑音増幅器18を介して接続した場合の総合雑音指数FLNAとを比較してみる。

【0024】まず、L1 はサーキュレータ13と高周波 切換スイッチ14の損失で、約1dB(≒0.79)、 また、ケーブル損失L0 は約10m程度で10dB (0.1)とする。

【0025】ここで、低雑音増幅器18の雑音指数を20dB(約100倍)に設定すると、雑音指数Fは、

 $F = 1.0 \times F_0$

Fina = 1. $2.6 \times F_0 + \{ (F_0 - 1) / (0.079 \times 100) \}$ = 1. $2.6 \times F_0 + \{ (F_0 - 1) / (7.9) \}$ = $\{1.26 + (1/7.9) \} F_0 - (1/7.9)$ = 1. $2.6F_0$

となる。従って、受信動作時に、低雑音増幅器18を挿入して信号を増幅することにより、入力換算での雑音指数の劣化を改善でき、長距離伝送時のケーブル損失によ

る距離短縮を最小にすることができる。

[0026]

【発明の効果】以上詳記したように本発明によれば、L

AN送受信機とアンテナとをケーブルにより接続した無線LANにおいて、一方向化素子により送信経路と受信経路を構成すると共に該受信経路に高周波増幅器を配置し、上記LAN送受信機による送信信号の有無を検出して送信経路と受信経路とを切換え、上記LAN送受信機の受信モード時にアンテナ受信信号を高周波増幅器で増幅してLAN送受信機に入力するようにしたので、受信動作時における雑音指数の劣化を改善でき、長距離伝送時のケーブル損失による距離短縮を最小にすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態に係る無線LAN用ブースタの構成を示す図。

【図2】同実施形態における直流電源の構成例を示す 図。

【図3】同実施形態における直流電源の他の構成例を示す図。

【図4】従来の無線 LANの概略構成を示す図。

【符号の説明】

- 1 指向性アンテナ
- 2 LAN送受信機
- 3 ケーブル
- 10 無線LAN用ブースタ
- 11 サーキュレータ
- 12 方向性結合器
- 13 サーキュレータ
- 14 髙周波切換スイッチ
- 15 検波器
- 16 直流増幅器
- 17 終端抵抗
- 18 低雑音増幅器
- 19 直流電源
- 21 整流回路
- 22 バッテリ
- 23 太陽電池

